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The Buffalo in Iowa

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THE BUFFALO IN IOWA

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The purpose of this study is to prove that the buffalo once occurred in Iowa because there are many Iowans who deny the presence of this noble animal in the state. Much data was collected.

1. There are records that the buffalo occurred as late as 1857 on the shores of Clear Lake, also in Kossuth and Cherokee counties. The last native buffalo disappeared from Iowa in the early sixties.

2. There are numerous buffalo wallows near Albia and in northwestern Iowa.

3. There are many fine buffalo trails in western Iowa, especially on the loess bluffs and fine trails in the vicinity of Cherokee.

4. Nearly complete buffalo skeletons have been found by Professor Guthrie and the writer in the Pettinger bog near Ames. Professor H. Osborn and Dr. Beal discovered buffalo skeletons near Ames; and many other skulls have been found in bogs near Postville, by Williams; in Waterloo, by Hartman, and fine skeletons near Cherokee, by Dr. A. O. Thomas; and a fine bed in Harrison and Monona counties by Dr. Shimek. There are many other buffalo beds in Iowa.

This positive evidence should settle the matter of the presence of buffalo in this State.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OVARY AND OVIDUCT OF THE GOLD FISH

Frank A. Stromsten

Sex differentiation in the gold fish begins in embryos of about 14 to 16 mm. in length. In the female the germ cells increase rapidly in size and have a tendency to become arranged in rows. A distinct central nucleolus is not present, but round nucleolar bodies are arranged peripherally against the nuclear membrane. These bodies seem to give off buds which pass through the nuclear membrane into the cytoplasm. During the early stages the cytoplasm becomes basophilic. In very young oocytes this is limited to a